

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XLVIII.—(Continued.)

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

"I think if one gets such feelings by hereditary, it would be better not to have any ancestors," said Gertrude.

"I almost think so myself. I told him one day he would never do for my husband, he has such ideas of wifely submission. He thinks a wife should obey, whether the husband is right or not."

"I would not do that," said Gertrude promptly.

"He thinks a wife's being should be merged in her husband's. He thinks that men have better opportunities for judging people, and that is the husband and not the wife, who should choose the family friends."

CHAPTER XLIX.

UNMASKED.

"We have had none of our charming walks," said Isabel, "since your mother was here. Shut up in London, as we are so much of the year, I grudge every day when I can not see nature, unadorned, in the woods and wilds."

"Yes, I miss our walks, But I have thought it imprudent to meet Colonel Lennox, as we have done."

"Why, what harm is there in it—two of us having a chat on flowers or poetry with an intelligent gentleman?"

"Only there seems something secret about it."

"There would be no secrecy if it were not for your husband's pride and prejudices. Why, Gertrude, have you been alarmed by Lord Castlemaine's opinion? Are you afraid?"

"Afraid! I am afraid of nothing that I choose to do. I would not do anything really wrong."

"Certainly not. Besides, we are not likely to see Colonel Lennox. I have good reason for thinking that he has gone away. Probably you will never see him again. He will go to Africa—be shot by some rebellious Egyptian, or lie, dying for water, in the sandy waste, like Hasan in the poem. In such an hour, is not mournful to think how the fevered thought would turn to England, to the cool, dewy quiet of the Neath woods?"

Even while she was speaking, Isabel had led the way down the steps from the balcony, and along the accustomed path. She had promised Colonel Lennox that he should see Gertrude that day, in a certain spot, alone. And yet, as they walked on, she seemed to hesitate. Should they take this path or that? If they went here they would see if the woodpecker's nest were empty, the finches were full-fledged; if such a plant were yet in flower. And so they wandered on.

Isabel's talk was dreamy and romantic. She spoke of lives that passed each other, like ships at sea, and spoke and sailed away, and met no more. She spoke of the irony of fate that wedded some that were not mated—that brought some hearts to know each other too late; of hearts doomed never to know responsive love. She repeated what poets have said of love—lord, paramount of all. And still through the fragrant heat of the summer day, they took their way into the woods; and as they went, Isabel sung:

"But she too oft had paced the hall,
To ponder chronicles which time
Had given at many an interval—
Ancestral shadows on the wall,
Looking their pride sublime."

"And she too well had learned their look,
And wore upon her tender age
A haughtiness I could not brook,
I said, 'It is a glorious book!
But dared not trust the page.'"

Then suddenly she paused—started. "Oh, Gertrude! Do you know, I left upon my table, open, a letter—a very important letter; I must run back and lock it up. It would be very wrong to leave it where any one could see it."

"No one will touch it," said Gertrude. "Fanny is quite honorable."

"I should not care, only—the secrets—are not mine. If they should get whispered about the servants' hall! No—I must do what is right, or I could not be easy. I will go back."

"Very well, let us go," said Gertrude turning with her.

"Oh, do not come, Gertrude! Do not let us lose our walk. I am very fleet-footed. Go on, you will have another rush of blood to the head; and then I could not get my letter so soon. Go on. I will be back in no time."

She fled away, not giving Gertrude time to speak.

Lady Castlemaine looked after her, hesitatingly, a minute or two, then turned and went on to Fairy Knoll. The colonel was gone, she would not see him there. Gone!—their lives parted, like those ships of which Isabel had spoken. And she should miss him; he had looks and tones to touch her heart. If it had not been for those "ancestral shadows on the wall"—those proud old chronicles of Castlemaine—that "pride sublime" of the titled race into which she had married, they might have been friends. And Lord Castlemaine asserted his authority to choose her friends for her, and had forbidden Colonel Lennox! her heart rose up as if she was against injustice.

She sat down at the foot of a great beach tree, clasped her hands listlessly about her knees and waited for Isabel.

But he thoughts were with Colonel Lennox. Gone forever from these cool spicy woods! Would they rise above his dying dreams?

Would the ripple of these waters, the rustle of these leaves, sound over some gory field, where one more brave life had been given for the English flag—for the gospel of liberty? Would the day ever come when the long procession, the muffled drums, the trailed arms, the banners, the funeral, would mark his coming back to England a hero, cold and still, to sleep in the storied minister where heroes' ashes lie?

Gertrude was only a girl, and full of romance. These were her romantic dreams.

Some one knelt beside her. A voice, low and tremulous, was in her ear.

"Once more! Am I so happy, when I thought to see no more forever! I came here to gather some leaf, some flower, some memento of you in this precious spot, and fate was good to me beyond my utmost hope or desert. I found you here!"

Gertrude turned. Colonel Lennox had knelt on one knee by her side. She shrunk away. He caught her hand.

"I am going away. Seas will soon roll between us. Let me speak—let me tell you what you have been to me. Oh, let me carry away in my heart the picture of your face, that has been to me the face of an angel! Oh, Gertrude Gertrude! why did I come to England a year too late? You are not mercenary; you would not have sold yourself for wealth or title. If I had seen you first I know my love, my infinite passion, would have won you. It is women like you that make men heroes. With you, I could have conquered fate; and now, without you, joy is shut out of my life forever!"

Gertrude, with her beautiful eyes full of wonder and terror, her fair cheek blanched, her breath coming in quick pants, heard as one in a dream.

"Oh, what are you saying? Oh, leave me! I was sure not to find you here. Why did you come?"

"I came because I could not help it. I came as I should if a thousand deaths had stood in my way. You thought I had gone. Oh, cruel heart! have you no sorrows, no tears for me? You are still believing evil of me; you condemn me still."

"No, no; I do not. But I beg of you to leave me. Cease to say to me such things as these; I should not hear them. This is wrong."

"It is not wrong. Is it wrong to pay the homage due your beauty? Is it wrong, in this last hour, to say what I feel? I speak as one hopeless—as one the gate of whose paradise is shut. At least, you can hear me. When first I saw you, it seemed that your face filled all my soul. I heard you speak; and your voice filled all my heart. I had never loved: I was a lonely man. Can you, whose life has been filled with love, understand what it is to be lonely and perfectly desolate? Oh! Gertrude! why did I not see you first? I would have loved you better than Lord Castlemaine. I should not have tried to fetter your proud spirit in ancestral chains. I, the soldier, was better fitted for the daughter of the strong, self-made city knight, than was this earl, narrowed by a thousand stale traditions. I could have appreciated you."

(to be continued.)

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Light Dress Goods at 6d per yard, worth 1s.
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COLGATE'S SOAP—8-oz. bars, 100 in each box.

Colgate's Soap, 16-oz. bars—60 bars in each box
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290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings Road.

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je2

J. F. CHISHOLM.

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Mustache Cups and Saucers,
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A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

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ap19, 1m

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June 6

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May 5

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TABLE SPOONS & FORKS, DESERT SPOONS
and Forks, Teaspoons of the finest White
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May 27

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—IN—

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100 pairs Assorted High-class Curtains—at various prices.

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12,000 pieces Newest Patterns Room Papers and Borderings.

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ap19, 1m, w, te, june

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TRIMMINGS, AIGRETTES, WINGS, & A VARIETY FANCY GOODS
A full line Ladies' and Childrens' Underclothing, Pinafree and Aprons, which will be sold at the very lowest price to suit the times.
A Few London-made Hats and Bonnets.
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Persons coming to town by train would do well to give us a call.
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may 14.

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may 27

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mar 30.

S. O'FLYNN, P.P.

feb 12, 3m, 2w

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Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (the aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887, if.

Butter! - Butter!

Just received, per ss Greetlands from Montreal,

CANADIAN BUTTER,

A very choice article—wholesale and retail.

J. J. O'REILLY,

may 26

290 Water-st., 48 & 45 Kings Road.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 25.

HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the house into committee of the whole upon

THE CULLING OF FISH BILL.

HON. T. TALBOT in the chair.

The first section having been read, Hon. M. MONROE said it would be remembered that this bill had been referred to a select committee the last evening it was under discussion, and it is now submitted in the shape of an almost entirely new bill. That committee, of which he was one, proceeded upon the principle that cullers should be sworn, as the general feeling appears to be that men employed in culling fish should be upon their oaths. That principle is made applicable to cullers in all parts of the Island, considered as importing parts, leaving other places of minor importance to be dealt with by proclamation of the governor in council, if desirable. The bill also provides for arbitration by independent persons, whenever disputes arise between buyer and seller of fish, as regards the character of the cull. The principles sought to be carried out in the original bill are preserved in this one, but it is framed in better working shape. Several sections were then adopted. The fifth having been read:

V.—The license to be granted as aforesaid shall be in the form of Schedule B to this act: Provided that such license shall continue in force for a period of five years and may be removed at the expiration of that time for a like period and so on from time to time for the number of years, aforesaid. The fees for such license shall be two dollars for the first license and fifty cents for each renewal of license; the said fees shall be paid to the Receiver General for the use of the colony. Provided that this charge shall not apply to such culler who shall satisfy such stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace that he has regularly acted as a culler for three years previous to the passing of this act.

Hon. J. SYME thought the cost of license was too high. Two dollars for a poor man was too much to pay; more than he could afford, and, therefore, a hardship upon him who has quite enough to do to provide for his daily wants.

Hon. C. R. AYRE agreed with the hon. gentleman. This bill is very different from that which was first presented for our consideration, which was one of the most useless measures ever introduced into the legislature. He was not in favor of this legislation at all. How would it be possible, on a busy day in the fall, when time was of paramount value, to obtain a sufficient number of cullers to despatch the work, if none but sworn cullers are to be employed. In such a case none are more likely to suffer than those who are wanting to put off their fish. Sometime

FIFTY CULLERS ARE REQUIRED

on the premises to get through the work on a fine day. Where, as often happens, small quantities of fish are brought in in punts, or on carts, the work of disposing of it could never be got through unless it were permitted to employ any competent person on the premises, though not sworn, to cull those small parcels of fish which this bill would forbid. Fish operations as regards culling have, heretofore, on the whole, been satisfactory, and he saw no necessity, but great inconvenience and injury to those interested in disturbing them in the manner proposed. Why should cullers of fish be sworn any more than employees in any other positions: storekeepers and others for instance? He held that the measure was calculated to injuriously hamper the business of the country, and that it was wholly uncalled for and unnecessary, while five or ten dollars imposed for non-compliance with it is a monstrous imposition. He had no objection to sworn cullers, but he thought, when there were other persons competent to cull fish, employers should not be deprived of the opportunity of using their services in cases of necessity.

Hon. M. MONROE—There is much force in what the hon. gentleman has advanced. He (Mr. M.) did not like the measure himself, and he felt satisfied it would defeat the object for which it is intended—the amelioration of the condition of the fishermen. The measure was introduced and passed in the lower house at the instance of the representatives of the fishing classes, moved, he presumed, by the fishery section of the Home Industries Society, who speak on behalf of the fishermen of the colony. Those persons wish sellers of fish to be duly dealt with, in the matter of fish culling, by men under oath, and such being their desire, he did not think the merchants of the colony ought to interfere with them in seeking to establish the principle. It is of the utmost importance that confidence should exist between

MERCHANT AND FISHERMAN,

and if fishermen all over the island, through those authorized to express their views, declare it best for their interests to have sworn cullers, the merchants ought not to block the way. The probabilities are, that it will prove more satisfactory to the merchant than to the fisherman, because cullers sworn will be likely to cull fish more closely than if not bound by oath, and the certificate of a sworn culler as to quality of fish which the merchant is desirous to sell, would likely facilitate sale and establish a more reliable character for fish. No doubt in regard to small quantities of fish coming to the merchant's premises in punts and on carts, trade would be somewhat interfered with if it be at all times necessary to have sworn cullers to turn them over. But these lots would be taken in as talqual as now is frequently the case. As regards the license fee it must be remembered that only effects future cullers, as those who have been cullers for three years already, will not come under the provisions of the bill in so far as paying license is concerned; and it was but right that these men who have been brought up to the business all their lives, and have, as it were, a vested interest in it, should be thus protected against every man who desires to enter the ranks of cullers. Hence, those latter will be asked to pay a license fee of two dollars for the privilege, and he thought some little restriction was advisable, and not to allow every man to obtain a culler's license for nothing. The fee is not imposed as a tax upon any poor man any poor man, but if the privilege is worth obtaining, it is worth obtaining, it is worth paying for.

Hon. JOHN SYME did not think a fee of two dollars should be charged, because it will have a preventive effect; and it is difficult, even now, to obtain a sufficient number of cullers for the work to be done. He thought fifty cents would be sufficient. In reply to one observation of hon. M. Monroe, he (Mr. S.) would say he considered

PURCHASING FISH TALQUAL

was the most reprehensible practice that could be used by the merchants of Newfoundland. Every year we hear of complaints of the ill cure and bad condition of our fish in the foreign markets, to our lasting disgrace and loss; and much of this effect he would attribute to this custom of purchasing fish talqual, which begets carelessness upon the part of those curing it. So long as the fishermen can get it taken off their hands in that way, it can never be expected to possess the quality they should characterize it. Hence the reputation of our fish abroad is damaged, and purchasers should set their faces against a practice so detrimental in its consequences to the interests of the colony. He, himself, had resolutely refused to purchase fish talqual, because he considered it was doing a wrong to the people of the country to encourage them in habits of negligence in the curing of fish, whereby its reputation is destroyed. He again objected to the license fee being too high upon cullers who have only a short season in which to earn their support.

Hon. C. R. AYRE—Is it the custom to charge a fee for an official in any other branch of our trade, the inspectors of pickled fish, or surveyors of lumber for example? He failed to see the propriety of it in the case of cullers more than in any others.

Hon. M. MONROE—That portion of the bill was given much consideration by the select committee, who thought some restriction should be adopted to prevent the place from being flooded with incompetent cullers. It must be remembered that the bill gives no power to dismiss cullers for incompetency, after he is once sworn in, therefore, there should be some restraint, but without being a bar to any fit person who desires to be sworn in as a culler. He would not like to be understood as an advocate of the system of purchasing fish talqual. He had only referred to it in view of the fact that hon. Mr. Ayre had instanced the difficulties that would arise when a number of small lots of fish arrived, and when there was a scarcity of sworn cullers to attend to it. He had no feeling in the matter at all. He simply took charge of the bill at the request of its introducer in the other branch.

Hon. JOHN SYME had no fear that the place would be flooded with incompetent cullers. He agreed with hon. Mr. Ayre that no fee should be charged as in the case of the pickled fish inspection act.

The section was then amended by substituting one dollar for two dollars.

The sixth section was then read.

VI.—Any person who shall cull codfish as between vendor and vendee in any of the aforesaid towns or in any other places under the operation of this act, without being the holder of a license, shall be liable to fine of not exceeding \$10 or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a period of not exceeding 10 days for said offence.

Hon. C. R. AYRE moved that this section be expunged altogether.

Hon. C. BOWRING disliked the bill as much as did any hon. member of this chamber, and when it was before the house for second reading he thought it would have been better to let it lie upon the table and proceed no further with it. However, as the hon. Colonial Secretary had said at the time, it would have the appearance of summary treatment and class legislation did we give

THE COLD SHOULDER

to a bill of this nature, that passed the popular branch, he had waived his objection, thinking it possible that a select committee might lick it into some sort of working shape. He now considered that the better course would have been not to have allowed it to go to a second reading. However, if the measure is to be passed, and we are to have sworn cullers, there must be some penalty prescribed for violation of that provision by those acting as cullers without being sworn; otherwise the clause would have no effect in securing the object intended. Better to ignore the bill altogether, than to establish certain conditions and omit a penalty for their transgression. Without restrictions it would be utterly useless. He was one of the select committee to which the bill had been referred and although he lent his aid in trying to make its provisions somewhat practicable, he should prefer seeing it dropped altogether. It is going to be a measure against the interests of the fishermen in every single particular.

Hon. C. R. AYRE did not desire to give factious opposition to the bill, but seeing the absurdity and inapplicability of many of its provisions, he could not regard it otherwise than with disfavor. One half, if not

THREE FOURTHS OF THE FISH

collected in the places in the bill as Greenspond, Bonavista, Twillingate and Fogo, and others is collected outside of these places, Pool's Island, Swain's Island and other places, and is culled at those places, yet the bill does not make it obligatory that cullers must be sworn only in the ports mentioned in the third clause. If the third section provided that sworn cullers only should be employed in any part of the island, it would be consistent, and it would be necessary to send cullers in crafts collecting fish from the centres to the inlands adjacent. This bill is intended to operate as between buyer and seller, not between the merchant and the person who buys a cargo of fish. By doing away with the penalty we are told that the object of the bill will be defeated. He did not coincide in that opinion. It may be desirable to have sworn cullers, and if the party putting off fish be satisfied, it would relieve the merchant from any blame in the matter to have cullers sworn, but in case of small lots it would not be at all necessary. He had known frequently fish to go into stores as merchantable, and afterwards West India fish was taken out of it; and he considered that if a penalty is to be imposed upon persons employed as cullers who are not sworn, with greater reason there should be a penalty imposed upon sworn cullers who are expected to do justice, and who do not do it.

Hon. P. CLEARY said it seemed to him the power of the penalty enforced in enabling the sixth clause is taken out of it by the preceding one. The license fee has now been fixed at one dollar, and if a person

TWENTY CENTS

to send to the places named in the bill to collect fish, to protect themselves against the penalty, all they would have to do would be to have those men sworn in as cullers by any magistrate or justice of the peace resident in those localities. He (Mr. C.) did not think the fear of having to pay the ten dollar penalty, in any case, is going to harm the employer very much, or prevent him from engaging cullers, either in St. John's or in the outports, if the necessities of business require expedition. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Ayre) wants to have it left open to employ any competent man on his premises as a culler, so as to dispose of small quantities of fish coming along. There is nothing to prevent the hon. gentleman from doing so. He could send any of his employees up to Judge Prowse or Conroy, and have them sworn to cull all the fish he desired, and thus avoid the penalty for employing unsworn cullers. And if the hon. gentleman had to pay the license fee for fifteen or twenty cullers, it would not be a very deadly affair. As regards the penalty of employing unsworn cullers, not one dollar of it would ever be paid, because every merchant will take care to hedge himself behind the one dollar license fee, as it is not likely the poor culler will be able to afford it; and rather than force a man into that position, the merchant would pay the dollar himself.

Hon. JOHN SYME—As regards the hon. gentleman's suggestion to send up persons to Judge Prowse and Conroy, to be sworn in as cullers in case of urgency, it would seem the hon. gentleman does not read "Murray's Merry Monday Morning." Had he done so, he would see that those gentlemen are not at their posts until 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when three fourths of the day's business on a merchant's premises is done.

Hon. P. CLEARY—Place a heavy penalty upon them for non-punctuality in attendance to their duties. If not at their posts in proper time, you would have a good action for damages against them.

Hon. JOHN SYME—To meet the requirements of this bill they should be at their posts at six o'clock in the morning. He hoped the hon. the Sheriff would bring this matter under the notice of the magistrates, so as to expedite the business of the country.

Hon. P. CLEARY—A man could be placed over the culling board at six o'clock in the morning, and after the expiration of three or four hours, he sent to the magistrates for a certificate. There would not be any liability if it could be shown the Judges were not at their posts prior to the time of application.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY said, as one of the select committee to whom the bill was referred, he felt it incumbent upon him to make a few observations in reply to some of the objections advanced. As he had already remarked, in moving its second reading, it is a measure specially affecting the interests of the trade and general business of the country, and, therefore, it lies more

PECULIARLY IN THE PROVINCE

of the members of the mercantile community in this chamber, who are so largely engaged in business transactions, to speak authoritatively, and deal practically with it. Nevertheless, in any matter of legislation, a view of the right and wrong of any transaction or condition of things proposed to be dealt with, and the conservation of natural right in the abstract, should always occupy a prominent place in our deliberation. Now, we know, from whatever cause arising, probably an outcome of the credit system pursued in carrying on the fisheries, an impression has been produced upon the public mind, that in many cases injustice is done to the seller of fish in the process of culling. This idea forms the introduction of the measure before us which is designed to remove the grounds for believing that an unfair state of things exists in the matter of fish culling. The fishermen, hereafter, are obliged to submit their fish to be culled by sworn cullers, they will no longer have any just reason for alleging that the culler is acting in the interest of the merchant or purveyor of fish. He was unable, from experience, to controvert the statement of an hon. member that a law of this kind would be more injurious than otherwise to the interest of the fishermen. But we know, at all events, that the legislature is looked up to and expected to pass such a measure as will remove from the minds of the fishermen the prevailing impression that they are unfairly dealt with in selling their produce; and if the bill is to be passed at all it seems to be a necessary part of it to institute a penalty for not complying with its conditions, otherwise it will be wholly ineffective. Whether the amount of penalty be too large is another question. The select committee considered ten dollars a very reasonable amount, and, as has been said by an hon. member, if a case of urgent necessity arises, when it becomes a matter of choice of the merchant between the risk of the loss that would result from delay and the payment of fine, it would not be a very costly matter did he render himself liable to pay it. It has been asked, what necessity is there to have a culler sworn any more than any other employee, such as a person in

A MERCHANT'S STORE.

He (C. S.) considered that was a vast difference between the two cases, as a person employed to cull fish is, to some extent, placed in the position of a judge between buyer and seller, and is supposed to decide impartially upon the quality and value, and property of his neighbor. In the other business the person employed by the merchant, acts in the capacity of a servant, not as a judge, so that for the satisfaction of both parties, it seems rational that some such measure as that is devisable. If, then, its necessity be admitted, no change should be made in the measure that would be likely to impair its usefulness. He supported the retention of the clause as it stood.

Hon. M. MONROE contended that the omission of the clause would render the bill useless. Better do away with it altogether than omit the penalty for

VIOLATION OF ITS CONDITIONS.

It must be remembered that there are two parties to a bargain, and one party in this case, considers justice is not being done, and comes forward with a solicitation for redress. Now, hon. members here are extensive buyers of fish, and they are prepared to reject this measure, and thereby declare their refusal to give the parties to the other side of the question a law which they consider necessary for their protection? He, himself, considered those seeking for the enactment of this measure are seeking for that which will be of no use to them, but if they themselves think otherwise, why thwart them in their desire. Did we do so we should expose ourselves to the charge of class legislation, which, he knew, was far from the wish of hon. members.

After some further legislation the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the house into committee of the whole upon the

SHIPBUILDING BILL.

The hon. member having briefly explained the object of the bill

Hon. P. CLEARY said before the first clause of the bill was adopted, he desired to offer a few observations upon it. It appeared to him to be a amended clause altogether, and in fact he disliked the bill from beginning to end. It provides for increasing the bounty for ships built here, by one dollar per ton. In his opinion the effect will be to stimulate the building of a class of vessels which will prove no better than so many floating coffins for the entombment of the people who are expected to risk their lives in them. He had seen one hundred vessels in the course of construction in this colony, and he would not undertake to spend a month in one of them on the banks at any price; but the poor fishermen of the country have no choice, and the risk to life will continue until we establish a proper system of inspection, survey and classification of those vessels. Until that is done, no matter what acts we may pass, we shall never advance further than we are at present, in regard to the character of our fishing fleet; and may count on an annual addition to the number of death traps already to be found in the banking vessels built in Newfoundland. It is all very well to raise a cry in favor of protecting home industry, but he must confess if he to-morrow were engaged in the prosecution of the bank fishery, from his own knowledge and observation, he would not have it on his conscience to send upon the banks any vessels built in the colony except those built by two builders in Trinity Bay and those built at Grand Bank and Fortune. Vessels built in

THE NORTHERN BAYS

are suitable enough for the Labrador fishery where no great risk or test of their powers exist, because in going to and from Labrador they can always harbor in some of the northern ports every night. But send the same vessels out on the banks where they must stand the change, the storms and the tempests that frequently occur there, and you risk not only the vessels themselves, but more important still, the valuable human lives on board of them. There, they would have no haven of refuge, and if unable to ride out the tempest, should succumb beneath the fury. It is a risk for a man to go out of sight of land in many of those crafts, but how different is the character of bankers built in the other provinces. The Nova Scotia vessels are all built under inspection established specially to see that they are constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner out of sound and properly seasoned material. All must produce a builder's certificate before they can be registered from any port in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island. Instead of improving in the construction of our vessels, they are built in a more careless manner now than they were forty years ago, and the reason for this retrogression is owing to the want of properly qualified supervision during construction. There is no one to oversee the work except the builder himself, and according to the statements of builders, they are not, as a rule, careful nor interested in turning out good work.

(continued on first page.)

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1887.

CORPUS CHRISTI AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The annual High Mass and procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament took place at St. Patrick's, yesterday. The weather which had been dull and rainy all the morning, cleared up before eleven o'clock, and the sun, lending its radiance, soon dispelled the mists and gloom which had hung so persistently around the city.

The church and convent grounds were tastefully ornated with shrubs, arches and bunting; and at one point, on the line of march, a temporary altar was erected for the purpose of giving benediction. The high altar in the church was ornamented in a way that displayed excellent taste on the part of the decorators. Over the tabernacle a canopy was erected, from which depended, in graceful folds, drapery in white and gold, through which could be seen the crimson shade of the heavier hangings in the back ground.

High Mass commenced at 11.30 a.m., Rev. E. Crook officiating as celebrant, and Revs. M. Fitzgerald and D. O'Brien as deacon and sub-deacon.

His Lordship, Dr. Power, together with Rev. J. Ryan, Rev. J. Brennan, Very Rev. Archdeacon Forristall and Rev. W. Ahearn were present on the occasion; Rev. W. Ahearn being master of ceremonies. The singing by St. Patrick's choir was excellent. The pieces were well chosen and admirably rendered. About 12 o'clock the processionists commenced their slow march from the high altar. First came the cross-bearer with two acolytes, in cassock and cotta. Next the Sodality of the Children of Mary to the number of over one hundred. Next came some of the convent school-girls, to the number of seventy or eighty, dressed in white, and wearing green badges. The little boys of St. Joseph's Sodality followed, to the number of one hundred and fifty. The Sodality of the Children of the Holy Angels, with white veils and violet badges, numbering over one hundred and twenty came next. The altar boys of St. Patrick's church, about fifty in number, clad in cassock and cotta, immediately preceded the canopy, and twelve of their number bore lighted torches. Two thurifers incensed the Blessed Sacrament during the procession. Behind all came his Lordship, bearing the Blessed Sacrament, under a canopy borne by some of the Christian Doctrine Society, and attended by the clergy.

The processionists wended their way through the grounds till those bearing the canopy arrived at the place where the temporary altar had been erected. Then the bishop ascended the steps and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. During the procession the *Pange Lingua*, *Magnificat* and other hymns were chanted by a number of young girls and boys. After the benediction in the grounds, the processionists continued their route, and having re-entered the church benediction was again given by His Lordship Dr. Power. This terminated the ceremonies, and when the numerous congregation had partly dispersed we had an opportunity of admiring the decorations of the altar which are very fine, and got up in a totally different style from those of former occasions. We understand that they are not to be taken down till Monday next.

It is needless to say anything in praise of Professor Bennett's band which added its sweet strains to the ceremonies. Suffice it to say, the members of the band were present and played. Those who have heard them once will know what the latter word means.

Arbor Society's Meeting.

Successful Organization—Letters of Rev. Mr. Botwood, Sir W. V. Whiteway and others.

A few minutes past four o'clock on yesterday afternoon His Excellency Sir William Des Vaux, on motion of hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, took the chair at the meeting in the Athenæum, to organize an Arbor Society. About one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, and over one hundred college students were present.

The acting secretary, L. O'B. Furlong, Esq., read the following letters:—

ST. MARY'S RECTORY, June 8, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to say that as I have to go to Pouch Cove to-morrow, I shall not be able to attend at the meeting to be held in the Athenæum, in relation to the Arbor Society.

Upon the prospect of such a society being formed at last, I heartily congratulate St. John's, which, with its treeless and shrubless streets and public places, is in great need of some friendly hand to lift it into line with the cities of America and Europe, which, generally speaking, are remarkable for the beauty of their public foliage. There can be no doubt but that, to visitors from either continent, the aspect of St. John's, unrelieved as it so commonly is, by tree or shrub, must be severe indeed; whilst upon us as a people, it cannot in any way have a salutary effect.

Yet if, as to the culture of street foliage, Saint John's be now unhappily the last of the cities known to us, does not its favorable site justify the hope that it may soon be found among the most remarkable of them all?

I wish the Arbor Society the fullest success, and shall be glad to aid it in any and every possible way. I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

EDWARD BOTWOOD.

L. O'B. FURLONG, Act. Sec'y, &c.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, June 9th, '87.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am unable to attend, as requested, at the Arboricultural meeting this afternoon, but, as a substitute, I enclose a list of trees and shrubs most suitable to our climate, and which we have found by experience to grow with much rapidity.

Yours truly, J. W. STABB.

Hon. J. J. ROGERSON.

[Native—Aspen, balsam poplar, wild cherry, mountain ash, birch, willow, juniper, fir, spruce. Foreign—Ash, weeping ash, beech, purple beech, lilacs (white and purple), syringas or mock orange, horse-chestnut, sycamore, hawthorn. Flowering shrubs—Berberis or American holly, Persian lilac.]

Sir Robert Thorburn is sorry that he cannot be present at the meeting of the Arbor Society, today, in the Athenæum, having an engagement at the Cordage Company at same hour.

Thursday, June 9th, 1887.

9th JUNE, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,—I must regret my inability to respond to your invitation to attend the public meeting, to be held this afternoon, for the purpose of organizing and establishing an Arbor Society. My engagements in court prevent me.

I wish you, and those associated with you, success in your laudable undertaking, and I shall be happy to assist you to the extent of my ability.

Yours faithfully,

W. V. WHITEWAY.

Hon. J. J. ROGERSON.

His Excellency then delivered an appropriate address, in which he pointed out the advantages of tree-planting, and the necessity of establishing an Arbor Society to promote a work that would do much to beautify the city; and provide a pleasant place of resort and recreation for its inhabitants.

The following resolution moved by hon. James J. Rogerson, seconded by W. P. Walsh, Esq., and supported in short addresses by P. R. Bowers, hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., hon. A. W. Harvey, and Rev. George Boyd, passed unanimously.

Whereas,—The planting of our streets, school grounds, public squares and parks, would have many advantageous results; and the fixing of an Arbor Day would diffuse a taste for the planting, cultivation and protection of trees amongst school children, farmers and residents of the colony generally, and believing that the organization of an Arbor Society would promote these desirable objects.

Resolved therefore—That this meeting do hereby organize itself into a Society to be called the Newfoundland Arbor Society.

Sir William then vacated the chair, and hon. Mr. Justice Pinsent being called thereto a hearty vote of thanks was given to his Excellency, and after returning thanks he retired, the audience rising and the college students singing "God Save the Queen."

On motion of John Steer, Esq., seconded by James Baird, Esq., it was resolved that Messrs. P. R. Bowers, Judge Prowse, Robert Bond, P. Carty, A. A. Parsons, John A. Davis and L. O'B. Furlong, be a committee to draft rules for the government of this Society:—

Mr. Bowers, from the committee, reported the following draft of rules which were adopted:—

Rules of the Newfoundland Arbor Society.

1. NAME.—This society shall be known as "The Newfoundland Arbor Society."

2. OBJECTS.—Its objects shall be the planting, cultivation and protection of trees.

3. MEMBERS.—Residents of this colony may become members upon payment each of \$1.00 yearly, in advance.

4. OFFICERS.—The officers shall consist of Patron, President, three Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, Financial Secretary and Executive Committee of ten.

(a) The office of president shall not be held two years by the same person; and seven of the officers shall retire at the end of the term.

5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—All meetings shall be presided over by the President, or in his absence by one of the Vice-Presidents.

(a) The Treasurer shall keep correct account of all monies received and expended by him, and shall make no payments without a written order from the President and Financial Secretary.

(b) The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the society and the Executive Committee; attend to correspondence and give notice of meetings.

(c) The Financial Secretary shall collect all fees and subscriptions, shall pay the same immediately to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; and shall also keep an account of all receipts and expenditures made by him.

(d) The Executive Committee shall attend promptly to such business as may be required of them.

6. REPORTS.—At the annual meeting the President, Treasurer, Secretary and Financial Secretary shall each make a written report, and special committees shall report in writing upon the completion of business entrusted to them, and all such reports shall be preserved in the archives of the society.

7. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The first election of officers shall be by open voting, and all subsequent elections by ballot.

8. MEETINGS.—The annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in March. A quarterly meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday in April, July, October and January of each year. Special meetings shall be called by the President at the written request of fifteen members stating the object of the meeting.

9. EXPENDITURES.—The Executive Committee shall not expend any money, over and above the sum of \$ without first obtaining the consent of the society. In no case after the organization of the society shall any member, officer, or committee incur any liability on behalf of the society unless there be sufficient funds on hand to defray the same.

10. QUORUM FOR BUSINESS.—Twenty members of the society, and six members of the Executive Committee shall be a quorum respectively for the transaction of business.

11. AMENDMENTS.—These rules may be amended or added to by a month's notice being given and by a two-thirds vote of the members at any regular meeting.

On motion of James Furlong, Esq., seconded by P. Carty, Esq., Messrs. W. P. Walsh, James J. Rogerson, P. R. Bowers, James Baird, J. S. Pitts, J. P. Howley and G. S. Milligan, were appointed as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing term.

On motion of C. R. Des Isles (French Consul), seconded by A. B. Morine, Esq., M.H.A., it was given as an instruction to the committee, that ladies may be considered eligible for office in the society.

When the committee will be ready to report, a meeting will be called to elect officers and transact other business. One hundred and twenty members have already joined the society; and now that its objects have been made generally known, several hundreds may be expected to lend their active support to so worthy a movement.

Home Industries Society.

Resolutions in Favor of Tree-Planting, and Improvement of Bannerman Park.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Home Industry Society, held in their hall, J. Hallen, Esq., vice-president, in the chair, Mr. P. R. Bowers, at the request of the executive of the society, read a paper upon the advantages of the planting of trees, and of having an arbor day in this colony for that purpose, after which the following resolutions were severally proposed, seconded, and discussed, and carried unanimously:

On motion of Mr. John McKenzie, seconded by Mr. John J. Coleman.

Resolved,—That we believe that the planting of trees on such streets as are suitable, and also on school grounds, front of public buildings, and on squares and parks would have many advantageous results, and that an Arbor Society, such as is under contemplation, having this for its object is worthy of our assistance and support.

On motion of Mr. John A. Davis, seconded by Mr. J. L. Ross,

Resolved,—That we believe that a day set apart, or fixed as an arbor day, would diffuse a taste for the planting, cultivating and protection of trees amongst school children, farmers, and residents generally.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Wm. Harris.

Resolved,—That this being the jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen, we believe that the government of the colony would be warranted in making, at least, a beginning to carry out the law passed in 1864 for the purpose of improving Bannerman Park, and to convert the same into public garden, to be called Victoria Gardens, and that as the people of all parts of the Island would, no doubt, be desirous of participating in thus honoring our Queen, an appropriation from the funds of the general revenue for that purpose would meet the approval of the whole people.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. James Callahan.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this society are due to Mr. Bowers, for the paper which he has read, and the interest he has manifested in the subject. To which he briefly replied, and the meeting then adjourned.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

The Labrador Fishery.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—The season has now arrived when those of us who have the means, or can procure berths, are busily engaged in preparing for the Labrador fishery. Few, indeed, were the vessels which last year left Harbor Grace, and small the number of planters which they carried for the prosecution of this industry. But fewer are the vessels and smaller the number of planters who in them go to the Labrador shores this year. What a contrast does not this present to the days of Donnelly and Ridley, and when the firm of John Munn & Co. was in the zenith of its power! Instead of the magnificent fleets of those days, with their freights of able-bodied men, joyous and expectant of good catches, and consequently of a winter of plenty and ease, which set sail each spring from our shores, we have now a few shabby vessels, with crews of disheartened beings, in the breasts of whom exists not a hope of the summer's success, and carrying scarcely a planter.

In past years, when fortune favored Newfoundland, the public spirit was too wrapped up in the fisheries; too satisfied with its returns, and blind-

ly oblivious of the future. Want was unknown to the humble fisherman; the merchant was amassing riches; and the public chest to the politician was satisfactorily full—all were alike satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and refused to look beyond prosperity's stream and study the future. The poor man believed entirely in the fisheries as a certain means both present and future, of sustenance. The merchant encouraged him in this belief, and discouraged all attempts at the utilization of the soil. Knowing that, when Newfoundland should cease to depend on the fisheries as its chief industry, then would the period of his misrule and enormous gains end; and the politician found it more to his advantage to pull with the merchant, and trouble himself little about the country's future prospects. Thus it was we were left in a semi-barbarous condition, entirely ignorant, or disbelieving our own capabilities, and devoid of those works necessary to a country's advancement—such, for instance, as main lines through the country, and connecting the various settlements. This state of affairs lasted until the partial failure of the fisheries forcibly reminded the government that they (the fisheries) were not to be solely depended on in the near future. But the awakening came too late. The shore fisheries gradually failed, and are now entirely of the past, and the Labrador fisheries are fast hastening in the same direction. Efforts are now made at improvement, and to create other means of subsistence for our population, when the country's mainstay is about going out; but those efforts should have been made when means could be easily found to second them, but now they threaten to be futile. Still we must not so easily succumb to despair. Our Labrador fleet, though this year small, might meet with success, which would serve to brighten up the face of things a little, and give an impetus to public improvement. If our Labrador men would but strive to supply foreign markets with an article of a superior quality to that exported from the Labrador these past few years, the increased price we should secure, would, to a great degree, help to invigorate trade, and make up for the deficiency in catch—it can be done, and needs but a reformation in the mode of shipment on the Labrador coast. It has been the custom, and will be, I suppose, this year, to accept all fish, whether dry or damp, as the one quality and pay for it as such; in this shape it is shipped off to foreign markets. Fishermen have told me that often, when shipping fish, another would bring it of a quality inferior in many respects to that which they had, and receive for it the same price as theirs; this, of course, discouraged them from taking such care as they otherwise would have taken, to have their fish good.

HARBOR GRACE.

A Terrible Story of Russian Fanaticism.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following story as an illustration of the hatred with which the Jews are regarded by certain classes of Russians. During the recent Easter holidays a railway servant at Kryshopol went to Kiev to visit the holy places of the Russian Mecca. On his return in the evening he accosted derisively the first Jew he met with the Easter greeting, "Christos Voskress" ("Christ is risen"); at the same time plunging a knife into the Jew's abdomen. The next victim was a harmless Jew standing by his little market cart. Into this victim the Russia plunged his blade to the hilt, killing him on the spot. Six Jews were rapidly attacked in the same manner, two of whom died immediately. The murderer then proceeded to the railway restaurant, where he called for some tea, and when the waiter, who was a Jew, approached, he attempted to stab him also. The waiter parried the blow, and called in the gendarmes. As they were attempting to arrest him the murderer again made a rapid cut with his knife at the waiter, nearly severing his hand from the wrist. The fanatic was finally overpowered. A crowd of Jews rushed in to lynch him, and the gendarmes had the utmost difficulty in preventing them. In the end this murderous fanatic will not probably receive more than a few months' imprisonment at the hands of a dozen Jew-hating jurymen.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 25.

Hon. P. CLEARY—(continued)—He had spoken with many of them, and asked them while building, why they did not

DUB THEIR TIMBERS

a little smoother, and put on the planks even, and secure them better; and the reply invariably was, "It is all very well for you to talk that way, but the work is good enough for all we get for it." If vessel owners want to increase their banking fleet they must alter the present system, or else we shall have an ever increasing list of widows and orphans to provide for. During the past month he (Mr. C.) had a very good opportunity of testing the difference between vessels built here and those built in Nova Scotia. Without authority from anybody, he had examined thirty-four of them upon the dry dock, eleven of which were of Nova Scotia build, and ranging from ten to thirty-eight years old. Vessels of ten, eighteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty-eight years old were far and away in better condition

than those recently constructed by our people in this colony, and were more fit to cross the Atlantic at any period of the winter than the Newfoundland build vessels would be in the summer time. Some of those latter he had examined were so bad as to be wholly unfit to send to the bank fishery. In many the treenails having become loose from shrinkage, spike nails were driven through to tighten them. He counted twenty-seven treenails in one vessel, one side of her, through which spike nails were so driven; in several others, ten, twenty, and so on; and few of those that came into the dock were without them. And as regards the planking and ceiling of these vessels, supposing them, along with the frame, to be ten or eleven inches through, from inside to outside, about one inch of

THE TREENAILS

kept the two skins together, and in many cases not one foot of their planks ever touched the timbers throughout their whole length. This being the case, it will be apparent to anyone of the most ordinary intelligence, that some alteration must take place in the interest of the lives of our people. If not, let this bounty system be abolished altogether, because so long as the legislature continues to grant it without establishing a competent supervision over the construction of those vessels, they will only be encouraging and stimulating the construction of a fleet of coffins. Amongst the conditions of this bill it is specified that in planking the vessels there must be a shift of five feet. He had seen twenty of the vessels he had before referred to, during the last month, wherein the shift in the planking was not two feet; while in others two planks butted on the same timber, and others, again where three planks butted on two timbers; so that the least strain outside of ordinary experience, would send them, and all on board of them, to eternity.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The health of Mr. John Morris is improving.

There was very little fresh fish in the market this morning.

Potatoes remain firm at two dollars and sixty cents per barrel.

Report of proceeding at Villa Nova unavoidably held over till to-morrow.

No official account of who our new governor is to be, has yet been received.

Mr. J. H. Dale, of the steamer *Portia*, has our thanks for late United States and Canadian papers.

The New Era committee expect to have their grounds ready to be thrown open to the public in about ten days from now.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank will take place to-morrow. A large attendance is expected as some very important matters will in all probability be brought up.

The steamer *Coban*, Captain Fraser, made her appearance for the first time this season yesterday morning. She made a fifty hours run from Halifax, including two hours detention by fog. She brought a large freight. She sailed again at noon to-day.

Two surveying parties under the respective command of Messrs. Harvey and White, with their crews of hardy sons of the soil, left here yesterday afternoon in the *Lady Glover* for Trinity Bay, for the purpose of blocking off the agricultural land between Trinity and Bonavista Bays.

To-morrow, the 11th, a match will be played on the cricket ground, between H.M.S. *Emerald* and the Terra Nova foot-ball clubs. The following will be the *Emerald's* team:—Lieut. H. Bolders, Lieut. A. Garney, W. Fenton, F. V. Gibson, C. Fogg, C. Webb, A. J. Carson, J. Spedding, G. Hutchard, W. Jones and another.

The steamer *Portia*, Captain Dawson, arrived here from Halifax and New York at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. She made the run from Halifax in less than forty-nine hours. The passage, all the way, was a fine one. She will sail outward at noon to-morrow. She brought about three-fourths freight and the following passengers:—

FROM NEW YORK.—Mrs. Mugford, Mrs. Von Sprackelton. Messrs. Mugford and Cardwell; 1 in second cabin. FROM HALIFAX.—Mrs. H. Shepherd and infant, Mrs. Goodwin and child, Messrs. O'Brien, Robinson, Saville, Barr, Lowen, Turner, and six in second cabin.

MARRIAGES.

MONCK-DORAN—June 9th, at the R. Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Forristall, Mr. Charles P. Monck, of Ouderin, Placentia Bay, to Miss Harriet Ann Doran, of St. John's.

MAHER-HIBBS—At the same place, on June 9th, by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Forristall, Mr. Wm. Maher, to Miss Fanny Hibbs, both of St. John's.

DEATHS.

COONAN—On Thursday last, after a long illness, Nora, youngest daughter of James and Mary Coonan, aged 13 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68, Gower-street; friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.—[Boston papers please copy.]

MACKEY—Yesterday, from water on the brain, Thomas Joseph, aged 1 year and 7 months, youngest child of Peter and Annie Mackey.

BROWN—This morning, Hebe Angel, only child of A. D. and Maggie Brown, aged two months.

OKER—Drowned, at LaPelle, on the 6th inst., Austin Oker, late lighthouse mechanic, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their sad loss.